

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Hungary, Rumania
 SUBJECT Political - Sabotage, resistance,
 Economic - Food shortage
 HOW PUBLISHED Weekly newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Munich
 DATE PUBLISHED 19 Feb, 15 Mar 1954
 LANGUAGE Hungarian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1954

DATE DIST. 10 Jun 1954

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Uj HungariaRESISTANCE AND SABOTAGE IN HUNGARY

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources]

Disseminate 1919 Horthy Proclamation Leads to Imprisonment

In December 1953 the Ceflich council of the court of Pecs Megye sentenced the following to forced labor for 8, 5, and 3 years respectively: Laszlo Varga, cartweight apprentice; Bela Baranyai, laboratory assistant; and Sandor Pongrac, worker. The convicted were sentenced as a result of being apprehended 19 November 1953, while distributing about 100 printed copies of the proclamation that Miklos Horthy had addressed to the army in 1919 on the occasion of his march into Budapest. Horthy's return marked the end of the Communist regime of Bela Kun.(1)

Sabotage of Radio Transmission in Sztalinvaros

Wired radios are unpopular in Hungary and are frequently sabotaged. The Kossuth radio station reports that in Sztalinvaros the connections of these radios are constantly being cut and that the sets themselves are damaged daily. Sometimes it is impossible to hear broadcasts for days at a time.

The Kossuth station asks listeners to discover the person or persons responsible for the sabotage and to turn them over to the police.(2)

Partisans Destroy Viaduct in Rumania

In December 1953 partisans of Hungarian and German origin blew up the viaduct along the railroad line between Hateg and Petrosani. The explosion occurred just as the locomotive and the first two cars of the train emerged from the tunnel and reached the viaduct. Consequently, these cars were derailed and plunged into a ravine.

50X1-HUM

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION																
ARMY	AIR	FBI																	

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

According to reports from this region, trains on this line, especially Soviet troop transport trains, are frequently fired on by unknown elements using guns and machine guns.

Partisan activity also has been reported at the hydraulic power plant being built near Pasul Surdue. The buildings in which food and supplies are stored have been attacked repeatedly by armed persons.

Supposedly, partisan activity is increasing in this particular area because the Groza regime is persecuting persons of Hungarian and Saxon origin.(1)

Hungarians Resist, Ridicule Communists

The following account was given by a Hungarian ironworker who came to Austria from a factory near the border, after wandering for several weeks along the border. He is thoroughly familiar with the country from Szeged to Sopron. He speaks as follows:

The Russians are having a difficult time in Hungary. For example, when the Soviet engineer Kudlayev [fnul], the supervisor at the Soproni Zargyar (Sopron Lock Factory), approaches a worker with a question, the worker slaps him on the back in friendly fashion, saying, "You're too stupid to understand this, my friend." Thereupon all the other workers laugh, and the Soviet engineer, knowing no Hungarian, joins in the laughter.

The workers have become sly. They refrain from comment at meetings and are silent before the supervisors. They are contemptuous of the Russians and lose no opportunity to ridicule them in private.

In private, the workers openly criticize the regime. They realize that the Communist pay system is a fraud because even where norms are fulfilled by 120 to 200 percent, pay never exceeds 700 to 750 forints per month. No one, not even youth, gives credence to leaders when it is claimed that living conditions are better under the present regime. Sometimes during the night unknown persons write on walls the threat, "Leszamolunk" (We'll get even with you).

Although the border guards receive preferential treatment so they will be less tempted to escape, they hate the AVH (Allamvedelmi Hatosag, State Security Authority) and the police. There are frequent clashes between these units. Recently there was a fight between the border guards stationed at Lackopuszta and the AVH. The guards were in a tavern in Csurgó when they were challenged by six armed AVH men. The guards quickly beat up and then disarmed the AVH men. As a result, the guards were accused of Fascism by Master Sergeant Ferenc Szendrei and by the political officer Gyongyosi [fnul], and were locked up for 10 days.

However, there were actually fatalities as a result of the clashes between border guards and AVH in taverns at Gyekenyes and Letenye.

The workers have learned that by determination and solidarity they can force concessions from the Communists. The miners of the Ferenc shaft at Dorog threatened to stop work because there had been no bread since November and because shipments of meat, potatoes and lard were also rare. As a result, a

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

delegation from the ministry came to investigate and found the allegation to be true. Thereupon the ministry arranged to have supplies shipped immediately by truck, and all but begged the local police not to interfere in the dispute between miners and management.

SOURCES

1. Uj Hungaria, 19 Feb 54
2. Ibid., 15 Mar 54

- E N D -

50X1-HUM

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL